and (b) Labour productivity has been defined as the net value added per employee per year. No comparative study of Labour produtivity is available in the developing countries of the world. Based on a study carried out by the Asian Productivity Organisation (Tokyo) the National Productivity Council has tabulated the Labour productivity ratios (GDP per person at 1985 US Dollar) in different Asian Countries during 1988 to 1990 as follows:

Country	GDP per person at 1985 US Dollar		
	1988	1989	1990
Bangladesh	551	553	576
India	797	824	848
Japan	26427	27639	28875
Republic of Korea	8229	8481	8957
Pakistan	1222	1242	1271
Phillippines	2088	2107	2064
Sri Lanka	1144	1150	1201
Thailand	1571	1710	1826

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Labour is formulating a new Industrial Relations law with the objective of increasing productivity, generating employment growth and establishing harmonious industrial relations. Some of the other measures for productivity improvement are—

—encouraging workers' participation in management.

—ensuring workers safety and health.

—Promoting harmonious industrial relations.

—enunciating a Wage Policy linked to productivity, etc.

Employed persons in the country

7425. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employed persons in the country;

(b) how many of them are engaged in Government jobs, Government under takings, semi-Government undertakings public sector undertakings etc.;

(c) how many people are engaged in private enterprises; and

(d) what is the average highest and lowest salary drawn by Government employee and private employee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Employment at the beginning of the Eighth Plan a was estimated to be around 302 million.

(b) and (c) According to the employment data collected under the Employment Market Information (E.M.I.) Programme, the employment

in the 'organised sector, (public and private sector) is as under:—

	*Employment as on 31-3-1991 (in thousanps)
Public Sector	**19057.3**
(i) Central Govt.	3409.8
(ii) State Govt.	7112.9
(iii) Quasi Govt. (Central)	3563.5
(iv) Quasi Govt. (State)	2658.3
(v) Local Bodies	2312.7
Private Sector	**7675.8**
(i) Act Establishments (employing 25 or more persons)	6783.4
(ii) Non-act Establishments (employing 10—24 persons)	892.4
Total employment (public and private)	26733.1

*Figures may not add due to rounding off.

(d) The highest and the lowest salaries (Pay—D.A.) drawn by the by the Central Government employees are Rs. 15030/-P.M. and Rs. 1530/-P.M. respectivlely. The information in respect of private employees is not available.

Comsumer price Index for industrial workers

7426. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the Comsumer Price Index for industrial workers during the months of April, 1993 to January, 1994;

(b) whether the trend of this Consumer Price Index is like previous years or does it differ from previous few years;

(c) what has been the rate of inflation during this period; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to give relief to workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A Statement is enclosed. (*See* below).

(b) The trend of the Consumer Price Index is like previous years.

(c) A Statement is enclosed. (*See* below).

(d) Workers are paid dearness allowance which is linked to the consumer price index.